

DIMITROV, St.; ~~BASHEVA, L.~~

Capillary toxicosis in tuberculosis in children. Suvrem.
med., Sofia 6 no. 12:27-32 1955.

1. Iz Katedrata po detski bolesti pri Visshia meditsinski
institut V. Chervenkov-Sofia (sav. katedrata: prof. L. Rachev).
(TUBERCULOSIS, in infant and child,
with purpura, nonthrombopenic. (Bul))
(PURPURA, NONTHROMBOPENIC, in infant and child,
in tuberc. (Bul))

STANEVA, L.

RACHEV, L., Prof.; GYZOV, T.; MARINOV, D.; STANEVA, L.; IANEVA, T.;
IVANOVA, M., kand. na med. nauki; DAMIRKOVA, M., kand. na med. nauki

Experiment with determination of conditioned reflex action in
rheumatism in children prior and after sleep therapy. Suvrem.
med., Sofia 7 no.11:23-34 1956.

1. Is Katedrata po detски bolesti pri VMI-Sofia (Zav. katedratar
prof. L. Rachev).

- (SLEEP, therapeutic use,
rheum. in child., eff. on conditioned reflex action (Bul))
- (RHEUMATISM, in infant and child,
sleep ther., eff. on conditioned reflex action (Bul))
- (REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
eff. of sleep ther. in rheum. in child. (Bul))

BASHEVA, L.; BAKALOVA, S., studentka; STOIANOVA, A., studentka;
DISHLIEVA, N., studentka; ALEKSIEVA, T., studentka.

Recurrent of rheumatism in children and role of external factors. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.11:76-78 1956.

1. Is nauchnija studentski krushok pri Katedrata po detski bolesti pri VMI - Sofia (Zav. katedrata Prof. L. Rachev) nauchni rukovoditeli: L. Basheva i T. Ianeva.

(RHEUMATISM, in infant and child,
recur., eff. of external factors (Bul))

BASHEVA L.

DIMITROV, S.; ~~BASHEVA, L.~~

Cerebral hemorrhage in essential thrombopenia; report of two cases.
Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.11:89-92 1956.

1. Iz Katedrata po detски bolesti pri VMI - Sofia (Zav. katedrata:
Prof. L. Rachev).

(PURPURA, THROMBOPENIC, complications,
cerebral hemorrh. (Bul))

(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, etiology and pathogenesis,
purpura, thrombopenic (Bul))

BAKALOVA, L., d-r, dotsent; BASHEVA-STANEVA, L., d-r

Influenza in children with tuberculosis. Probl. tub. 40 no.4:
56-60 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (sav. - prof. d-r L. Rachev) Vysshogo
meditsinskogo instituta, Sofiya.

(INFLUENZA) (TUBERCULOSIS)

MARINOV, D.; PASHEVA-STANEVA, L.; NINOVA, P.

Follow-up studies on the systolic murmur in 100 children.
Surv. med. (Sofia) 15 no.4:19-24 '64.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000203820007-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000203820007-9"

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 85 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Basheyev, S. M.

TITLE: To the Problem of Preventing Oxidation of Metal at Forging Temperatures (K voprosu o zashchite metalla ot okisleniya pri kovochnykh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel' Belorussii, 1957, Nr 2 (3), pp 56-60

ABSTRACT: Investigations were performed in order to evaluate the possibility of a method in which the metal is protected from oxidation (O) by a special inert heat-resistant coating which is applied onto the metal prior to heating. In the experiments glass was employed

To the Problem of Preventing Oxidation of Metal at Forging Temperatures

its soda content. In the latter instance its lubricating properties are impaired within the range of forging temperatures. The application of a coating of SP-3 glass produces a negligible decrease in the resistivity of metal to deformation; it does not become embedded in the metal, but rather covers it uniformly in those regions in which it made contact with the die. Industrial utilization of glass as a refractory coating and a lubricant involves the investigation of a number of problems dealing with the interaction of glass with the punching and cutting instruments, with the refractory material of the furnace, etc.

V. G.

Card 2/2

BASHEYEV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ANTONYUK, V.Ye., inzh.

Calculating stresses in a gear wheel having a flexible rim.
Vest.mashinostr. 45 no.11:9-11 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

L 5224-66

ACC NR: AP5026386

SOURCE CODE: UR/0331/65/000/008/0004/0005

AUTHOR: Bashilov, A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: A runabout launch

SOURCE: Lesnaya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1965, 4-5

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, ship, marine equipment, water traffic, inland waterway transportation/ T 107 launch, GAZ 51 engine

ABSTRACT: A launch for up to 6 passengers is being mass-produced by the Kostromskoy sudomekhanicheskiy zavod (Kostroma Ship Machine Works). Designated as T-107, the launch is 6.15 m long with a 1.95-m beam, and 1325-kg displacement. It is powered by a GAZ-51 engine, carries a fuel supply for 150 km, and develops a speed of 28-35 km/hr, depending on the load. The launch is intended for operation among flotsam, in grass or reeds, and on open water. The welded hull is made of light-gauge sheet steel, and the engine and passenger compartments are enclosed. The cabin is furnished with semi-soft, imitation leather covered seats

Card 1/2

UDC: 629.122.6

L 5228-66

ACC NR: AP5026039

and σ_c . Short samples had a distinct A maximum, and long samples, a distinct B maximum. An analysis of the average strength of the fibers as a function of the length is given. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: MT / SUBM DATE: 00 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTHER: 001

Card

2/2 *nd*

BASILEV, A. A.

DECEASED c. '61

1962 / 6

Physics

see ILC

S/081/62/000/001/049/067
B158/B101

AUTHORS: Bashilov, A. A., Kupriyanov, V. A.

TITLE: Application of sodium hydride for hydrogenation and desulfurization of petroleum products

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, No. 1, 1962, 441, abstract 1M99 (Tr. Groznensk. neft. in-t., sb. 24, 1960, 8-13)

TEXT: Hydrogenation tests on a petroleum fraction boiling at 71-260°C were carried out in a laboratory hydrogenation unit; 160 g of metallic Na were fed into the reaction vessel; the experimental conditions were: 413°C, 30 atm pressure, feeding rate of crude 1.1 g crude per g Na in 1 hr, H₂ fed at 600 normal liters per liter crude. Results show that metallic Na can be used as hydrogenating and hydrodesulfurizing catalyst in the processing of crude oil. A layout of the unit is presented.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/081/62/000/006/099/117
B162/B101

AUTHORS: Dorogochinskiy, A. Z., Bashilov, A. A., Chertoryzhskiy, A. V.,
Arutyunova, O. L., Krechetova, P. I., Shestak, N. P.

TITLE: The problem of the choice of solvent for polymerization of
ethylene into polyethylene at low pressure

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 614, abstract
6P35 (Tr. Groznensk. neft. in-t, v. 3, sb. 25, 1961, 17-29)

TEXT: An investigation is made of the possibility of using extraction
benzine as a solvent for ethylene when polymerizing it into polyethylene
at low pressure. It is shown that the following are suitable: an extrac-
tion benzine fraction evaporating at 65-90°C with an aromatic hydrocarbon
content of 3.8% before de-aromatization and of 0.7% after de-aromatization,
or a fraction evaporating at 75-95°C in the case of which de-aromatization
is not needed (aromatic hydrocarbon concentration 0.7%). It is shown that
the presence of aromatic hydrocarbons has no effect on the polymerization
process, but impairs the regenerability of the solvent. [Abstracter's
note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

BASHILOV, A.A., inzh.

Welded propellers with forged blades. Sudostroenie 29 no.6:
50-51 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Propellers--Design and construction)

NAZARETOVA, N.B.; GOLOMSHTOK, I.S.; BASHILOV, A.A.; KUZNETSOV, A.A.;
STEPURO, S.I.

Certain problems involved in the recovery of solvents.
Nefteper. i neftekhim. no. 11:18-21 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Groznenskiy neftemaslozavod i Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.

BOGDANOV, V.A.; BASHILOV, A.A.; BONDARENKO, O.A.

Possibility of obtaining a motor oil from paraffin-production filtrate. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no,9:61-64 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.

ANISIMOV, M.A.; MAMULOV, F.G.; GRISHIN, A.P.; BASHILOV, A.A.

Thermodynamic analysis of polymerization between ethylene and
carbon tetrachloride. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.5:
79-82 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.

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1. 42700-65

BASHILOV, A.A.; TUGUSHEV, R.Sh.; GOGIASHVIL, L.S.; DMITRENKO, V.N.

Obtaining transformer oil by the acid-contact method. Nefteser.
i neftekhim. no.8:7-9 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut i Groznenskiy neftepererabaty-
vayushchiy zavod.

BASHILOV, B. N.

"Application of the Methods of Descriptive Geometry in the Solution of Certain Problems of Geology." Cand Geol-Min Sci, Moscow Petroleum Inst, Moscow, 1954. (RZhGeol, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

GRABOVSKIY, L.K., inzh.; BASHILOV, G.N., inzh.; SOKOLOVSKIY, O.P., inzh.;
KRASNOSEL'SKIKH, S.N., inzh.; ANTONOV, P.A.; BYKOV, V.A., inzh.;
DANILOV, G.G., inzh.; GEL'FENBEYN, Ye.Yu., inzh.; PILIP, M.M.,
inzh.; MAKAROV, B.V., inzh.; RAGINSKIY, D.M., inzh.

Equipment of a working line of hot rolling mills. Sbor. st.
NIITIAZHMASHa Uralmashzavoda no.6:70-96 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

BASHILOV

G. Ya

ISAKOV, I.S., prof., admiral flota v otstavke, otv.red.; SHULEYKIN, V.V., akademik, inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, zamestitel' otv.red. po II tomu; DEMIN, L.A., dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk, inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, glavnyy red.; ABAN'KIN, P.S., admiral, red.; VIZE, V.Yu., red.; GERASIMOV, I.P., red.; GLINKOV, Ye.G., inzh.-kontr-admiral, red.; DROZDOV, O.A., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, red.; ZOZULYA, F.V., vitse-admiral, red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, general-leytenant meditsinskoy sluzhby, red.; POGOSYAN, Kh.P., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, red.; RUDOVITS, L.F., doktor geograf.nauk, red.; SKORODUMOV, L.A., kontr-admiral, red.; SHIRSHOV, P.P., akademik, red. [deceased]; BASHILOV, G.Ya., inzh.-kapitan 2 ranga, uchenyy sekretar'; SEREGIN, M.P., kapitan 1 ranga, red.kart; RYABCHIKOV, S.T., podpolkovnik, red.kart; YEGOR'YEVA, A.V., kand.geograf.nauk, red.kart; AVER'YANOVA, P.S., kand.geograf.nauk, red.kart; BUGORKOVA, O.S., red.kart; GAPONOVA, A.A., red.kart; DMITRIYEVA, T.V., red.kart; DOTSENKO, Ye.I., red.kart; KONYUKOVA, L.G., red.kart; KOMLOVA, Ye.N., red.kart; LUKANOVA, L.S., red.kart; SMIRNOVA, V.G., kand.geograf.nauk, red.kart; CHECHULINA, Ye.P., red.kart; SHEOL'NIKOV, A.M., red.kart; GRIN'KO, A.M., tekhn.red.; IVANOVA, M.A., tekhn.red.; MOROZOVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Marine atlas] Morskoi atlas. Otv.red.I.S.Isakov. Glav.red. L.A. Demin. Izd. Morskogo general'nogo shtaba. Vol.2 [Physical geography] Fiziko-geograficheskii. Zamestitel' otv.red. po II tomu V.V. Shuleikin. 1953. 76 maps. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Voenno-morskoye ministerstvo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Vize, Gerasimov).
(Ocean--Maps) (Harbors--Maps)

* BARTENEVA, O.D.; BASHILOV, G. Ya.

Nephelometric method of measuring atmospheric transparency.
Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz. no.4:613-619 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A. I. Voyeykova.
(Atmospheric transparency)
(Nephelometric analysis)

BASHILOV, I.P., general-mayor aviatsii

Interaction of pilot and navigator. Vest. protivovozd. obr.
no.5:51-52 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Air warfare) (Flight navigators)

ACC NR: AT7006525

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0079/0097

AUTHOR: Bashilov, I. P.; Konovalov, V. A.; Tulin, V. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Computer for a marine gravimeter with an optical-mechanical converter

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Pribory dlya opredeleniya sily tyazhesti na more i ikh issledovaniye (Instruments for determining the force of gravity at sea and their analysis). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 79-97

TOPIC TAGS: gravimeter, ~~marine equipment, earth gravity, gravity, gravimetry, gravitation, gravitational effect, gravitation field, earth science instrument, oceanographic instrument~~, adder, electronic computer, special purpose computer, solid state computer, computer application, ~~semiconductor device~~

ABSTRACT: The vacuum tube computer developed by the Division of Experimental Gravimetry of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, AN USSR, for summing a predetermined number of ordinates, to be used with the marine gravimeter could only be used for laboratory investigations because its power requirements were too high for most field applications. The Division and the Institute's Electronic Automation Laboratory therefore joined forces to develop a semiconductor version of the same device, leaving the circuitry unchanged. The device has the following basic

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7006525

characteristics: (1) summation time: 0.1-0.9 second, by 0.1 second; 1.0-9 seconds, by 1 second; 10-90 seconds, by 10 seconds; 100-900 seconds, by 100 seconds. Summation time is set manually before the first measurement; (2) adder capacity 10^8 pulses; (3) measuring frequency 100 kc; (4) measurement error of time interval not over $\pm 10^{-5}$ seconds; (5) information output: light display in binary decimal code, as well as to magnetic tape in parallel 13-bit binary code for subsequent checking of averaging results using computers; (6) beginning of reading set by operator manually; (7) power supply from 12 volt battery. Functional block diagrams and schematic diagrams of the device are presented, and the operation of the device is described in detail. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table. [WA N-67-3]

SUB CODE: 08¹⁸/SUBM DATE: None/ORIG REF: 004 [29]

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6017986

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0086/0086

INVENTOR: Bashilov, I. P.; Bulanzhe, Yu. D.; Dubovik, A. S.; Yerofeyev, V. I.; Kevlishvili, P. V.; Kobrin, L. V.; Kogan, B. Ya.; Kaz'min, A. I.; Popov, Ye. I.; Mikhaylov, N. N.; Churbakov, A. I.; Shileyko, A. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: An automatic device for determining acceleration due to gravity on a movable base. Class 42, No. 181833 [announced by the Institute of Physics of the Earth imeni O. Yu. Shmidt, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 86

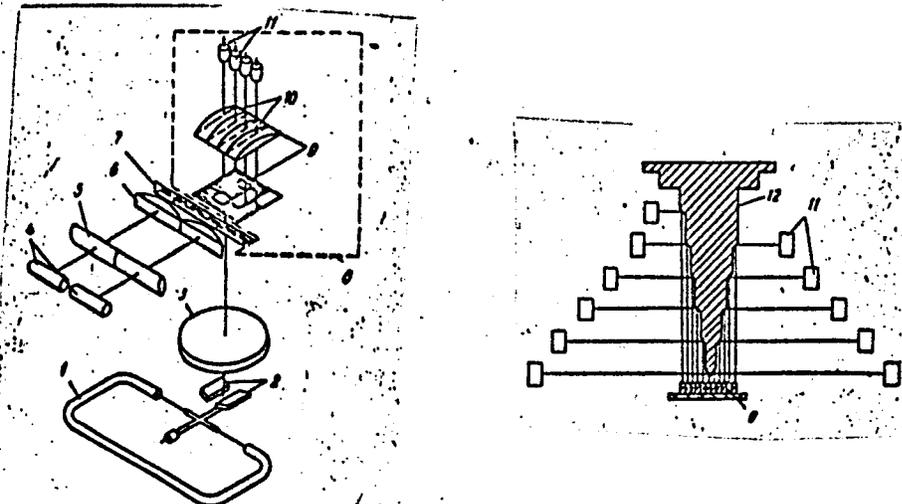
TOPIC TAGS: gravity, electron optics, electronic equipment, gravimeter

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an automatic device for determining acceleration due to gravity on a movable base, using a strongly damped elastic gravimeter system. The installation contains a meter for acceleration due to gravity, a system of mirrors, lens, light source, two condensers and a slotted prism. Accuracy of measurement is improved, and processing of the resultant information is automated by using an electron-optical converter which changes angles of turn of a pendulum to digital code. This converter is made in the form of a code mask with lenses attached. A prism is mounted behind the lenses with metallic mirrors and photocells.

Card 1/2

UDC: 531.768.08:528.026

ACC NR: AP6017986



1--accelerometer; 2--system of mirrors; 3--objective lens; 4--light source; 5 and 6--
condensers; 7--slotted prism; 8--electron-optical converter; 9--code mask; 10--
lenses; 11--photocells; 12--prism with metallic mirrors

SUB CODE: 09, 08/ SUBM DATE: 14 May 64

Card 2/2

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BASHILOV, I.S.

Machine for cutting the middle part of a bacon half-carcass in
loin and breast. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl.
inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no.4:54-55 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

BASHILOV, M. M.

~~USSR Who's Who - Economic~~ 7317.
~~Petroleum Industry~~ 4203:0100
~~Legislation~~ 3122:0400

4 Oct 1947

"137. Concerning the Collegium of the Main Administration for Construction of Enterprises of the Petroleum and Gas Industries (Glavneftgazstroy) of the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR" $\frac{1}{2}$ p

"Sobraniye Postanovleniy Sovmain SSSR" No 7

Decree No 3010, 27 Aug 1947, confirms the following members of the Collegium of the Glavneftgazstroy: Chairman L. B. Safraz'yan, V. I. Papirovskiy, W. A. Pachkin, I. I. Podchufarov, A. K. Knorre, A. S. Shchekanenko, M. M. Bashilov, S. M. Blank, M. F. Yudin. Complete.

LC

10083

ABAKUMOVSKIY, D.D., inzh.; VIKHMAN, Yu.L., inzh.; VODOVOZOV, A.I., inzh.;
ZORIN, R.P., inzh.; IGNATCHENKO, Ye.A., inzh.; LITINSKIY, M.E., inzh.;
SAZONOV, A.I., inzh.; PRITULA, V.A., inzh.; POMAZKOV, S.A., inzh.;
FRUKHTBEYN, L.I., inzh.; SAPOZHNIKOV, N.M., inzh.; MASYUK, A.I., inzh.;
YANKELEV, L.F., inzh.; BASHILOV, N.M., otv. red.; LATINSKIY, M.E., red.;
POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for builders and assemblers of the petroleum industry]
Spravochnik stroitelia-montazhnika neftianoi promyshlennosti. Mo-
skva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1946. 250 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Narodnyy komissariat neftyanoy promysh-
lennosti. Glavnoye upravleniye. 2. Narodnyy komissariat neftyanoy
promyshlennosti SSSR (for all except Bashilov, Latinskiy, Polosina).
(Petroleum industry)

PLOTNIKOVA, K.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: GORNAYA, K.A.; SHILINA, L.S.;
KUZNETSOVA, V.K.; BOGDANOVA, E.I.; BASHILOV, S.F.; TRABER, I.G.;
KAREVA, M.V.; KUZ'MINA, A.I.

Experience in the production of lavsan-cotton blend yarn in
the "Trekhgornaya Manufactura" and Kalinin Cotton Mills.
Nauch.-iss. trudy TSNIKHBI za 1962 g.:166-175 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Tsentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva (for Gornaya, Shilina).
2. Kalininskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy promshlennosti (for Kuznetsova, Bogdanova).
3. Kalininskiy khlopchatobumazhnyy kombinat (for Bashilov), Traber).
4. Kombinatsiya "Trekhgornaya manufaktura" (for Kareva, Kuzmina).

L-00523-67 EWP(m)/EWT(1) LJP(c) WW/AT/SD

ACC NR: AT6022649

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0088/0095

AUTHOR: Bashilov, V. A.

75
B+

ORG: none

TITLE: Spectroscopic study of ionized gas in an electromagnetic shock tube

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Energeticheskiv institut, Issledovaniya po fizicheskoy gazodina-
mike (Studies of physical gas dynamics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 88-95

TOPIC TAGS: shock tube, plasma shock wave, emission spectrum, gas discharge plasma

ABSTRACT: The study was made in order to correlate the structure of the glow front, the region of shock-heated gas, and the contact surface with the nature of the substance moving behind the contact surface in electromagnetic shock tubes. The design of the shock tube apparatus used is described. The emission spectra of the ionized gas (hydrogen) formed in the shock tube were studied by means of a spectrograph with a mirror sweep oscillator. Almost the entire spectrum consisted of impurities in the gas-discharge plasma. The emission spectra were scanned near and far from the discharge chamber. Near the latter, in the 0.3-3mm range of initial pressures in the tube, the glow intensity of the impurities does not change, showing that the nature of the discharge and the evaporation of the electrodes and walls of the discharge chamber are largely independent of the pressure in this range. As the gas-discharge plasma moves along the tube, the various layers become thoroughly mixed, part of the inhom-

Card 1/2

I 00523-67

ACC NR: AT6022649

geneties are dissipated, and the remaining ones decrease in size. The overall picture of the processes occurring in electromagnetic shock tubes is thought to be as follows: the current flowing in the discharge chamber causes a vigorous evaporation of the electrodes and walls of the chamber, and the heating up and ionization of the gas being studied; acted upon by the electrodynamic forces, this gas-discharge plasma accelerates, becoming a kind of piston in front of which a shock wave is formed. At sufficiently high initial gas pressures in the shock tube (1-7 mm Hg) at a distance of 1.5 m from the discharge chamber, a plug of shock-heated gas is formed whose maximum length is 5 cm. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

LS
Card 2/2

SLESAREV, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; VAYNSHTEYN, G.M., inzh., red.; BASHILOV,
Y.I., red.; LEBEDEVA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Using vibrating concrete feeders in constructing hydroelectric
power stations] Primenenie vibrokobotov dlia podachi betonnoi
smesi pri sooruzhenii gidroelektr. Moskva, Orgenergostrai, 1959.
37 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Hydroelectric power stations) (Vibrators)

LITVINOV, Vasilii Semenovich; KHEYFITS, M.M., insh., red.; BASHILOV, V.I., red.; LEBKDEVA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Electric power supply to the construction operations of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station] Elektrosnabzhenie stroitel'stva Kakhovskoi gidroelektrostantsii. Moskva, Orgenergo-stroi, 1960. 57 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station)

(Electricity in building)

Bashilov, V.I.

BASHILOV, V.I.

Tectonics of the Salgir graben. Sov. geol. no.58:40-49 '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Crimea--Geology, Structural)

BASHILOV, V.I.; LEBEDEVA, N.B.

Sutural zone on the northern slope of the southeastern Caucasus.

Dokl. AN SSSR.146 no.3:659-661 S '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli im. O.Yu.Shmidta AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.

(Caucasus—Geology, Structural)

BASHILOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; IRRAGIMOV, Ismail Ali ogly; ISMAYLOV,
T.M., redaktor; KH'TMAN T.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Circular planimeters and their use in computing instrument
record graphs in the petroleum industry] Krugovye planimetry i
obrabotka imi diagramm priborov v neftianoi promyshlennosti. Baku,
Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo neftianoi i nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry,
1955. 45 p. [Microfilm] (NLRA 9:7)
(Planimeter)

BASHILOV, Yakov Aleksandrovich, 1882-

A primer of graphics. Drawing and geodetic drafting for schools and self-education.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo, 1926. 168 p.

1. Drawing (Elements) 2. Surveying (Elements) I. Volkov, O., jt. au.

BASHILOVA, I.I.

Analysis of immediate and late results of manual and instrumental
intrauterine exploration during the placental and puerperal periods.
Trudy SMI 17:84-91 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz Gzhatskogo roditel'nogo doma (glavnyy vrach I.I. Bashilova).
Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zav. kafedroy akusherstva i ginekologii
Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta dotsent K.K. Komesenko.

DASHITOVA, N. I.

5(4) **TABLE I BOOK EXPLANATION** 807/2252

Abstrakty nauki SSSR. Institut khimicheskoy i neorganicheskoy khimii
Khimiya rezhimov elementov, 1979, 3 (Chemistry of Rare Elements, No 3) Moscow, Izdatel'skiy dom, 1979. 135 p., 1,500 copies printed. Errata slip inserted.

MA. of Publishing House: Zh. S. Zhilyayevskiy, Zhuk. M.; A. A. Porfiryevskiy, Zhuk. M.; I. V. Zhukovskiy (Zhuk. M.); S. A. Popov, Zh. S. Zhukovskiy, Zhuk. V. G. Zhukovskiy, and O. P. Zhukovskiy (Zhukovskiy).

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists and engineers concerned with the study and utilization of rare elements.

CONTENTS: The book is a collection of papers on investigations in the chemistry of rare elements conducted at the Institut khimicheskoy i neorganicheskoy khimii (Zhuk. M. S. Zhukovskiy) (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry named after S. Zhukovskiy). No personalizations are mentioned. There are 135 references: 77 Soviet, 27 English, 11 German, 15 French, 3 Italian, and 1 Japanese.

Klyuchevykh, V. Ya., and V. B. Zhukovskiy. Investigation of Solubility in the System Lithium Carbonate-Lithium Sulphate-Water at 90°C 3

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Zhukovskiy, G. G., V. B. Zhukovskiy, V. Ya. Zhukovskiy, and N. I. Zhukovskiy. Investigation of Solubility in the System Lithium Sulphate-Ammonium Sulphate-Water at 90°C 14

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Zhukovskiy, A. Ya., and V. B. Zhukovskiy. Isothermal Solubilities at 25°C in the Systems MgSO₄ - NaCl - H₂O and MgSO₄ - NaCl - H₂O 100

Zhukovskiy, E. Ya. The Gravimetric Method of Determination of Thallium 105

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Zhukovskiy, V. B. A Project of Compiling a Reference Guide on Rare Earth Metals 131

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

807/2252
10-3-79
(11)

AUTHOR: (Bashilova, N. I. SOV/75-13-5-7/24

TITLE: Quantitative Determination of Thallium as Thallium Bichromate
(Kolichestvennoye opredeleniye talliya v vide bikhromata)
Communication I. Gravimetric and Volumetric Methods of Analysis
(Soobshcheniye I. Vesovoy i obyemnyy metody)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 5, pp 545-554
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author of the paper under review examined the possibility of a quantitative determination of thallium as thallium bichromate after precipitation in an acid solution. At the same time, this method of determination can be used for the separation of thallium from all elements that do not form insoluble compounds under the same conditions. There is only little bibliographical information about this method (Refs 34-42). In one paper (Ref 33) thallium bichromate is considered inadequate for the quantitative determination of thallium as the results cannot be reproduced. In order to determine the composition of the various thallium chromates and the limits of concentration in which they exist, the author, by means of the method of isothermal solubility, examined the system $Tl_2CrO_4-CrO_3-H_2O$ and

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SOV/75-13-5-7/24
Quantitative Determination of Thallium as Thallium Bichromate. Communica-
tion I. Gravimetric and Volumetric Methods of Analysis

the reaction of thallium chromate with sulfuric acid. In this experiment thallium bichromate proved to be quantitatively precipitable by an excess of chromium trioxide. A volumetric method was worked out which makes use of the precipitation of thallium as $Tl_2Cr_2O_7$ in neutral or acid solutions with an excess of chromium trioxide. The quantity of the surplus CrO_3 is iodometrically determined. A disadvantage of this method is the indirect determination as the atomic weight of chromium is much lower than that of thallium. The result of the analysis was that it is appropriate in the volumetric determination of thallium to have precipitation take place in solutions that contain up to 1 g of H_2SO_4 in 100 ml of solution. Also the concentration of chromium trioxide in the initial solution should amount to an average of 0,25 g in 100 ml of solution. Also a gravimetric method of determination was established. In this method it is necessary to separate the thallium bichromate without changing its composition from the initial solution.

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Quantitative Determination of Thallium as Thallium Bichromate. Communication I. Gravimetric and volumetric Methods of Analysis

$Tl_2Cr_2O_7$ is a compound with constant composition, but with changing solubility. As it is largely insoluble in acetone and ethanol the precipitate was washed with these solvents. Then the precipitate was examined with a thermograph. It was found that, in contradiction to reference 33, thallium bichromate may well be used for the gravimetric determination of thallium. The quantitative determination is possible in a large scope of concentration of acid and chromium trioxide in the solution. By chilling the solution the error of determination is reduced as the thallium bichromate becomes less soluble. The optimum of this gravimetric determination is described. There is a relationship between the error of determination of thallium as bichromate and the concentration of sulfuric acid and chromium trioxide in the solution. The maximum concentrations of these two components that are still admissible for a quantitative determination of thallium were established. It was also shown that thallium bichromate is a compound of varying solubility and fusibility. The investigations carried out

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Quantitative Determination of Thallium as Thallium Bichromate. Communica-
tion I. Gravimetric and Volumetric Methods of Analysis

are described in detail in the paper. There are 3 figures,
3 tables, and 45 references, 14 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kur-
nakova AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of General and Inorganic
Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1957

Card 4/4

BASHILOVA, O.A.

Make-up of publishers' copies of maps and atlases. Sbor.st.no kart.
no.6:59-60 '54. (MLRA 10:9)

(Cartography)

BABILOVA, V. M.

1964

Chemistry, Medical and Pharmaceutical **RELEASED**

c. 164

BASHILOVA, V.M.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A.

Method of isolation and separation of alkaloids from the
seeds of Indian datura. Apt. delo 11 no.4:29-32 J1-Ag '62.
(MIRA 17:11)

BASHIN, P.M.

25(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1302

Obrabotka splavov davleniyem; sbornik statey (Pressure Treatment of Alloys; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1958. 141 p./ 4,500 copies printed.

Eds.: (Title page): Korneyev, N.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and Skugarev, I.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Ed. (Inside Book): Samokhodskiy, A.I., Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: Morozova, P.B.; Tech. Ed.: Rozhin, V.P.; Managing Ed.: Zaymovskaya, A.S., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, and research workers in scientific research institutes. It may also be used by design engineers and other personnel interested in the shaping and working of various metals and alloys.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deals with modern methods of forming nickel alloys, structural steels, heat resistant alloys, titanium alloys, and also aluminum and magnesium alloys. A description is given of the methods of measuring resistance of these metals to deformation. It is stated that during the last years great emphasis has been put in the USSR and abroad on production

Card 1/4

Pressure Treatment of Alloys (Cont.)

SOV/1302

of precision forged parts which can be finished by polishing and lapping only. Such methods have led to substantial savings in metal and man hours in the production of turbine blades. The 20th Congress of the Communist Party indicated the necessity of using periodically rolled stock in forging for the sake of greater economy and efficiency. Large-sized aluminum alloy extruded structural members with complex cross sections are said to have wide application in airplanes, helicopters, and diesel locomotives. Research and experimental work in this field is reported to have resulted in improved production methods and higher mechanical properties of large-sized aluminum alloy structural parts. The results of these developments, together with some experimental work in sheet metal forming, are presented and graphed in this book. A part of the book deals with the study of plasticity and resistance to deformation of the new heat-resistant titanium, molybdenum, and aluminum alloys, and their suitability for forging and press forming. The authors mention the names of senior technicians P.I. Potanov, R.N. Yakovleva, and laboratory technicians V.B. Emelyanov, and A.V. Sokolov, who assisted in the experimental work.

Card 2/4

Pressure Treatment of Alloys (Cont.)

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of Precision Forging of Turbine Blades 5

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Turbine Blades 25

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Iron- and Nickel-Base Heat Resistant Alloys 34

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Extruding and Forging Molybdenum and Molybdenum-base Alloys 69

Card 3/4

DASHIN, S. Y.

PASOV, M.S.; BABICHENKO, A. S.; BASHIN, S. Y.

New technological processes in manufacturing paintbrushes. Log.
prom. 18 no.2:48-49 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Direktor Odesskoy shchetino-shchetochnoy fabriki (for Pasov).
 2. Glavnyy inzhener Odesskoy shchetino-shchetochnoy fabriki (for Babichenko).
 3. Nachal'nik laboratorii Odesskoy shchetino-shchetochnoy fabriki (for Bashin).
- (Brooms and brushes)

GRABOVSKIY, A.M.; DUNCHEVSKIY, G.M.; PASOV, M.S.; BABICHENKO, A.S.;
RASHIN, S.Ya.

Mechanization of the process of degreasing and washing of natural
bristles. Kosh.-obuv. prom. no.3:32-35 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Bristles--Cleaning) (Washing machines)

ACC NR: AF6000117

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/008/DO*/DO*

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8D439

AUTHORS: Aynbinder, N. Ye.; Bashina, I. N.; Grechishkin, V. S.; Kozlova, A. N.; Subbotin, G. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Relative intensities of EPR lines in crystals in the case of an effective spin 3/2

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Yestestv.-nauchn. in-ta pri Permsk. un-te, v. 11, no. 2, 1964, 147-151

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, EPR spectrum, transition probability, crystal structure

TRANSLATION: Formulas are given for the calculation of the energy levels and transition probabilities when the directions of the permanent magnetic field coincide with the axes of the crystalline electric field. The energy levels and the transition probabilities are obtained for the ion Cr³⁺ in K₃CoCr(CN)₆. The calculation was verified for strong intermediate fields. Good agreement with theory was obtained.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 *nd*

BASHINA, V.M.

Peculiarities of the influence of petit mal attacks on the higher
nervous activity of children. Trudy Inst. vys. ner. deiat. Ser.
patofisiol. 7:68-80 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(EPILEPTICS) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

BASHINA, V.M.

Studies of the higher nervous activity in children suffering from
epilepsy with a relatively short course of the disease. Trudy Inst.
vys. nerv. deiat. Ser. patofiziol. 8:109-116 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (EPILEPTICS)

BASHINA, V.M.

Working capacity and social adaptation of patients acquiring schizophrenia in their childhood or adolescence; catamnestic data. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.7:1041-1046 '63.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Detskoye otdeleniye (zav. - dr. med. nauk G.K. Ushakov)
Instituta psikhatrii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BASHINA, Ye.P., inshener-prokatchik.

Letter to the editors. Metallurg 2 no.6:32 Je '57.
(Rolling (Metalwork))

(MIRA 10:6)

1ST AND 2ND OPQRS 3RD AND 4TH OPQRS 5TH AND 6TH OPQRS

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

M

2

***Effect of Alloying Magnesium with Aluminium on the Notch-Toughness Temperature Curve.** S. I. Gubkin and N. I. Rashkova (*Tsvet. Met.*, 1911, 16, (8/7), 62; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1943, 114, (1), 2196; *Vys. Shk.*, 1944, 38, 4552)---[In Russian]. Cast samples of magnesium with 4, 6, 8, and 10% aluminium were examined after a 48-hr. treatment at 420° C. and cooling inside the furnace. Between 20° and 420° C. the notch toughness is inversely proportional to the aluminium content. The lower the aluminium content, the higher is the notch-toughness-temp. curve, its max. being shifted with increasing aluminium content to lower temp. (300° C. with 4%, 250° C. with 8% aluminium). These results lead to the conclusion that the temp. range of the workability of these alloys is shifted to lower temp. with increasing aluminium content.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

BASHILOVA, N. I.

KELIKMAN, A.N.; SAMSONOV, G.V.; KRBYN, O.Ye.; STEPANOV, I.S., inzhener, retsensent; TANANAYEV, I.V., retsensent; POGODIN, S.A., professor, doktor, sasluzhennyi deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, retsensent; ROBE, Ye.Ye., professor, doktor, retsensent; ABRIKOSOV, N.Kh, doktor khimicheskikh nauk, retsensent; SHAMRAY, F.I., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, retsensent; MOROZOV, I.S., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsensent; BOOM, Ye.A., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsensent; NIKOLAYEV, N.S., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsensent; KVORYKIN, A.Ya, kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsensent; BASHILOVA, N.I., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsensent; VYSOTSKAYA, V.B., redaktor; KAMAYEVA, O.M., redaktor; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Metallurgy of rare metals] Metallurgiya redkikh metallov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1954. 414 p. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Tananayev)
(Metals, Rare--Metallurgy)

USSR/Chemistry - Inorganic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 29/52

Authors : Urakov, G. B., Academician; and Bashkova, N. I.

Title : Investigation of the Effect of the Structure of the

Periodical : Journal of Inorganic and Nuclear Chemistry

Abstract : The effect of the structure of the ligand on the rate of the reaction of the complex of the metal ion with the ligand was investigated. It was found that the rate of the reaction increases with the increase of the number of the donor atoms in the ligand. The results obtained are listed. Nine references are given.

Distribution :

Submitted : December 1, 1951

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pat. 28 - 28/61

Authors : I. I. ...

Title : ...

Periodical : ...

Abstract : ... enantiotropic polymorphic conversion of the Tl_2SO_4 . Five references:

Submitted

Submitted

20-2-22/60

AUTHORS: Bashilova, N. I. , Lyashenko, M. N.

TITLE: A Crystallographic Study of the Sulphates of the Monovalent Thallium (Kristallograficheskoye issledovaniye sul'fatov odnovalentnogo talliya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 2, pp.314-315 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As result of the interaction of thallos sulphate with aqueous solutions of sulphuric acid, three acid thallos sulphates are produced: $Tl_3H(SO_4)_2$, $TlHSO_4$ and $Tl_2H_4(SO_4)_3$. The initial compound Tl_2SO_4 has already been dealt with in earlier investigations from the crystallographic and from the radiographic-structural point of view. On the other hand, the acid thallos sulphates, of which two were previously known, were only qualitatively characterized from the crystallographic-optical point of view, and for one of them there existed goniometric results. $Tl_3H(SO_4)_2$ crystallizes in the form of thin plates that belong to the trigonal syngony. The indices of refraction,

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20-2-22/60

A Crystallographic Study of the Sulphates of the Monovalent Thallium

as determined by means of immersion, are listed in chart Nr 1 of the paper under review. $TlHSO_4$ crystallizes in the form of quadratic lamellae and in form of needles. If let stand, neither thallos sulphate changes its form in saturated solution. But if the solution is stirred for a long time with plate-shaped crystals of thallos bisulphate, then needle-shaped crystals are formed. In this context, the lamellae disappear by being completely transformed into needles. The question had to be clarified whether thallos bisulphate was dimorphous, or whether, on the contrary, the needle-shaped crystals of $TlHSO_4$ belonged to the same modification, so that the outward difference was caused by a nonuniform development of the crystalline facets. For this purpose the crystals of thallos bisulphate were investigated from a crystallographic-optical and goniometrical point of view. The results of this investigation are compiled in chart Nr 2 of the paper under review. They show that under normal circumstances thallos bisulphate crystallizes in two modifications, namely in a needle-shaped, α -modification and in a lamella-shaped β -modification. $Tl_2H_4(SO_4)_3$ crystallizes from very concentrated and viscous solutions in which normal crystallization

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A Crystallographic Study of the Sulphates of the Monovalent Thallium 20-2-22/60

is rendered difficult. Therefore the form of these crystals is very incomplete; they are isotropic. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 9 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, AS USSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: December 6, 1956, by G. G. Urazov, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 18, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

BASHILOVA, N. I.

URAZOV, G.G. [deceased]; BASHILOVA, N.I.

Physicochemical investigation of sulfates of univalent thallium.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.8:1922-1937 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Thallium sulfate) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

BASHILOVA, N.I.

AUTHOR

BASHILOVA, N.I.

20-2-27/62

TITLE

ON the Polymorphism of Thallium Bisulphate

PERIODICAL

(O polymorfizme bisulfata talliya. Russian)

ABSTRACT

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 115, Nr 2, pp 295-296 (U.S.S.R.)

Thallium bisulfate crystallizes from aqueous solutions of sulfuric acid in the form of small square plates and of prismatic needles. In this connection it was assumed that this compound is dimorphous. The existence of two modifications was crystallographically proved by the author. It was necessary to determine the nature of the mentioned polymorphous transformation, as well as to find its temperature and the conditions of a stable existence of both modification. For this and for the purpose to find out still unknown phase transformation in a solid state the substance was thermographically analyzed. As a result it was determined that thallium bisulfate possesses three enantiotropic polymorphous transformations and can be molten without decomposition. The determined melting point is higher than that given in publications. (2 illustrations, 4 Slavic references).

Card 1/2

Bashilova, N.I.

137-58-2-4425

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 304 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bashilova, N. I.

TITLE: Chromate Determination of Thallium (O khromatnom metode opredeleniya talliya)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya redkikh elementov, 1957, Nr 3, pp 105-113

ABSTRACT: This is a survey of studies that have been made on the use of chromates to determine Tl. As a result of these studies the following method of analysis is recommended. Tl is precipitated from a 1% ammonium solution in the presence of a K chromate concentration likewise equal to 1% (in a volume of solution of 100 cc). The solution should be cooled to the lowest possible temperature, and the precipitate should be let stand for 12 hours. The Tl chromate precipitate is washed with an 80% acetone solution or with a 50% alcohol solution. It is then dried at 120-130°C.

V.N.

~~1. Thallium-Chromate-Determination~~

Card 1/1

Abstr. Gen. & Analytical Chem. in N.S. Kuznetsov, AS USSR

Bashilova, N. I.

AUTHOR: Bashilova, N. I.

20-2-23/60

TITLE: Investigation of Thallium Dichromate and Its Use in Quantitative Analysis (Issledovaniye bikhromata talliya i yego primeneniye v kolichestvennom analize).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 2, pp. 289-292 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Data on thallium dichromate are very scarce and stem from the last century. Its determination is of interest in the precipitation from acid solutions, for it is possible to separate this salt from the accompanying elements. The author found that thallium dichromate is an incongruently soluble compound which may be completely precipitated from solutions by an excess of chromium anhydride. After washing in acetone and ethyl alcohol in which it is insoluble thallium dichromate was subjected to a differential-thermal phase-analysis. The 2 first heating curves (figures a 1 and b) obtained on the pyrometer by Kurnakov are analogous; they show 2 endothermic effects and indicate that thallium dichromate is not changed in its composition by the above-mentioned washing. After all, the temperatures of the thermal effects of the washed and the non-washed thallium dichromate are slightly different. The heating curve of this salt after washing in water and then in acetone (figure 1 v) shows another

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Investigation of Thallium Dichromate and Its Use in Quantitative Analysis. 20-2-23/60

small additional endothermic effect. This indicates the decomposition of thallium dichromate and thus confirms the incongruent nature of its dissolution. For the purpose of determining the conditions of the quantitative determination of thallium as dichromate, the author systematically investigated its precipitation from neutral and acid solutions by means of chromium anhydride as well as by sodium-, potassium- and ammonium-dichromate. The results given in table 1 prove the possibility of a quantitative determination of thallium by means of this method and thus disprove the contrary statements existing in publications (reference 10). In cases in which no results could be obtained at room temperature, results were brought about by cooling. As well the concentration of the acid as that of the precipitating chromate in the solution may be varied within wide limits. This concentration may be determined for every individual case. The determination of thallium dichromate can not only be performed by weighting, but also indirectly from the consumed quantity of the precipitating salt. As one of the variants the radiometric determination with the use of the radioactive isotope Tl^{204} is possible. The main advantage of the suggested method is the possibility of a direct determination of thallium without previous separation from the accompanying ele-

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Investigation of Thallium Dichromate and Its Use in Quantitative Analysis. 20-2-23/60

ments. This otherwise complicated problem is solved with simple and easily accessible means. The method under review can to a large extent be employed in the analysis of different semiproducts of industry and others. The possibilities of the quantitative separation from the accompanying elements have much wider prospects of application. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 10 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for General and Anorganic Chemistry AN USSR imeni N.S.Kurnakov (Institut obshohey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: August 13, 1957, by I. I. Chernyayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

ROTKOVA, S.V., starshiy bibliograf; METSATUN'YAN, I.A., bibliograf;
TANANAYEV, I.V., akademik, otv.red.; TRONEV, V.G., doktor khim.
nauk, nauchnyy red.; SPIVAKOVA, E.M., red.; PEREL'MAN, F.M.,
doktor khim.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SPERANSKAYA, Ye.I., kand.khim.
nauk, nauchnyy red.; DEYCHMAN, E.N., kand.khim.nauk, nauchnyy red.;
BASHILOVA, N.I., mladshiy nauchn.sotrudnik, nauchnyy red.; BOL'SHA-
KOVA, N.K., mladshiy nauchn.sotrudnik, nauchnyy red.; KASHINA, R.S.,
tekhn.red.

[Chemistry of rare elements; bibliographic index of Soviet and
foreign literature] Khimiya redkikh elementov; bibliograficheski
ukazatel' otechestvennoi i zarubezhnoi literatury. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad.nauk SSSR. No.1. (1951-1954). 1960. 418 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Biblioteka Otdeleniya khimicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (for Rotkova).
2. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova
(for Tronev, Perel'man, Speranskaya, Deychman, Bashilova, Bol'shakova).
(Bibliography--Metals, Rare and minor)

5 2620

32316
S/020/61/141/005/009/018
B103/B110

AUTHOR: Bashilova, N. I.

TITLE: Thallium polychromates

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 5, 1961, 1083-1086

TEXT: The heterogeneous equilibria were studied in the systems:
 $Tl_2CrO_4 - CrO_3 - H_2O$ at $25^\circ C$ (constitution diagram Fig. 1A, solubility isotherm Fig. 1B); $Tl_2Cr_2O_7 - CrO_3 - H_2O$ (solubility isotherm Fig. 2A);
 $Tl_2Cr_2O_7 - Na_2Cr_2O_7 - H_2O$ (solubility isotherm Fig. 2B);
 $Tl_2Cr_2O_7 - (NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7 - H_2O$ (solubility isotherm Fig. 2B); and
 $Tl_2Cr_2O_7 - K_2Cr_2O_7 - H_2O$ at $25^\circ C$ (Fig. 2F). The constitution diagram shows
the formation of both an incongruently soluble thallium bichromate and
solid solutions of thallium chromate and bichromate. Crystals were
isolated from cooled solutions of $Tl_2Cr_2O_7$ in H_2SO_4 or HNO_3 . They were
not thallium trichromate but thallium bichromate crystals. No

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polychromates of monovalent Tl are formed in the system $Tl_2CrO_4 - CrO_3 - H_2O$. In the three other systems, no different thallium polychromates are isolated from acid solutions. Neither chemical compounds nor solid solutions exist between the components of these systems. When $Tl_2Cr_2O_7$ is precipitated by the bichromates of K, NH_4 , Rb, and Cs, the components are coprecipitated owing to the adsorption accompanying the formation of the precipitate. This coprecipitation can be absent in the presence of relatively small quantities of K, NH_4 , Rb, and Cs. The conditions of quantitative Tl precipitation found on the basis of the constitution diagrams are important for both the quantitative analysis and the hydro-metallurgical process of Tl production. By this method the highest yield in high-purity Tl can be obtained. In highly concentrated solutions of CrO_3 and $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ the occurrence of monovalent Tl in the liquid phase is accompanied by a redox reaction between Tl and hexavalent Cr. Thus, the liquid phases in system B (corresponding to the crystallization of $Na_2Cr_2O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$ as well as of $Tl_2Cr_2O_7$) contain besides monovalent Tl also small quantities of trivalent Tl (and consequently also equivalent

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quantities of trivalent Cr) in the range of high $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ concentration. This redox reaction is more intensive in CrO_3 solutions and the composition of the liquid as well as the solid phases is changed at high concentrations. The solid phase changes and a hitherto unknown thallium polychromate is formed on heterogeneous interaction of $\text{Tl}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ and CrO_3 solutions exceeding concentrations of $\sim 30\%$ by weight. This polychromate contains both monovalent and trivalent thallium. Its analyses agree well with the $\text{Tl}[\text{TlCr}_2\text{O}_8]$ composition calculated. Probably, the complex anion $[\text{TlCr}_2\text{O}_8]^{1-}$ forms on incomplete Tl oxidation in the Tl bichromate, since new bonds form between the trivalent Tl and oxygen. This polychromate can be isolated in the form of needle-shaped crystals of different sizes with well-defined facets. It dissolves poorly in water and is practically insoluble in acetone and ethanol. It is established that isopolychromates of monovalent Tl do not form but in the presence of $\text{Tl}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$. However, the tendency to form complexes, which is characteristic of Tl, becomes evident, Tl occurring in different valences. The studies on the poly-
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chromate are continued. There are 3 figures and 11 references: 4 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The most recent reference to English-language publications reads as follows: O. L. Forchheimer, R. P. Epple, Anal. Chem., 23, 1445 (1950). X

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: July 14, 1961, by I. V. Tananayev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1961

Fig. 1A: Constitution diagram of the system $Tl_2CrO_4 - CrO_3 - H_2O$ at $25^\circ C$;
E Solubility isotherm in the microconcentration range of the components;
Fig. 2: Solubility isotherms of the systems A-П at $25^\circ C$ (see text).

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BASHILOVA, N.I.

Quantitative determination of thallium as dichromate. Report No. 3.
Effect of alkali metals and ammonium on the precipitation of thallium
dichromate. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.2:190-198 Mr-Apr '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. N.S.Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry,
U.S.S.R., Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(Thallium--Analysis) (Sodium dichromate)

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Incongruent solution of sparingly soluble compounds. Zhur.neorg.khim.
8 no.3:724-745 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

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(Systems (Chemistry))

(Solution (Chemistry))

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Physicochemical study of thallium chromates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 9 no.1:
106-118 Ja '64.

Interaction of thallium dichromate with the dichromates of sodium,
potassium, and ammonium. Ibid.:119-124 (MIRA 17:2)

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Interaction of thallium sulfate with thallium chromates. Zhur.
neorg. khim. 9 no.8:1853-1862 Ag '64.

Precipitation of thallium by chromic anhydride as an example
for the investigation of the formation of sparingly soluble
compounds. Ibid.:1863-1875

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1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova
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Possible error of thallium determination in the presence of iron. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.12:1516-1519 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

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System $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{CrO}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no. 11:2544-2550
N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.
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SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 43, 22 October 1955. Moscow

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**Relation of compression characteristics to stratification tendency
in related soils. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR no.8:83-93 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Engineering geology)**

BASHINDZHAGYAN, I. S.

SULEYMANOV, D.M.; BASHINDZHAGYAN, I.S.; ALIYEV, F.S.

Lithology, physical, and mechanical characteristics of silt bottom
sediments in the Baku archipelago. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR no. 11:55-64
156. (MLRA 10:2)

(Baku Archipelago—Petroleum geology)

15-57-10-14687
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 218 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Aliyev, F. S., Bashindzhagyan, I. S., Suleymanov, D. M.

TITLE: Lithology and Physico-Mechanical Characteristics of
Sandy Varieties of Bottom Sediments in the Baku Archi-
pelago (Litologiya i fiziko-mekhanicheskaya karakteri-
stika peschanykh raznostey donnykh osadkov Bakinskogo
arkhipelaga)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. AN AzSSR, 1956, Vol 12, Nr 11, pp 875-880

ABSTRACT: The author describes the results of investigations of
samples from drill holes in one of the districts of the
Baku Archipelago. These studies were made to determine
the bearing capacity of the sea-floor sediments as a
construction base for marine oil-industry installations.
The results are given for grain-size analyses, mineral
identification of the sediments, and physical and
chemical examinations. To determine mechanical charac-
teristics the material was subjected to shearing and

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Lithology and Physico-Mechanical Characteristics (Cont.) 15-57-10-14687

compression tests. The investigated sandy material is negligibly compressible and has a high coefficient of internal friction. It may therefore be considered a completely reliable base for construction.

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L. A. Maksimova

BASHINDZHAGYAN, I.S.

Displacement of soils with stratified texture. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR
12 no.12:961-966 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

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M.V. Abramovichem.

(Soil mechanics)

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Oriented swelling of laminar clays. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 15 no.9:835-838
'59. (MIRA 13:2)

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(Clay)

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Effect of lamination on the magnitude of structural cohesion of soils. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 16 no. 3: 271-274 '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno makademikom AN AzerSSR M. V. Abramovichem.

(Soil physics)

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BOGDATLISHVILI, D., red. izd-va; POGOSOV, V., tekhn. red.

[Physical and geological phenomena on the shores of the
Mingechaur Reservoir] Voprosy fiziko-geologicheskikh iavlenii na
beregakh Mingechaurskogo vodokhranilishcha. Baku, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1961. 141 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Mingechaur Reservoir Region—Geography)

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Determination of maximum molecular water capacity. Izv. AN
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(MIRA 16:11)

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(MIRA 17:12)